The Outlook for Ethanol Use in California Transportation Fuels – Policy Drivers, Challenges and Opportunities

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Topics

- Background
- MTBE out: Ethanol in
- Transportation Fuel Supply and Demand Outlook
- Policy Drivers
- Projected U. S. Ethanol Supply
- Projected California Ethanol Demand
- Uncertainties and Challenges
- California Ethanol Information



Background

- March 1999 Governor's Executive Order bans MTBE use in California gasoline effective January 1, 2003
 - □ Energy Commission to evaluate Biomass-to-Ethanol fuel potential in California
 - □ Environmental review process for ethanol initiated
- December 1999 Air Resources Board adopts California reformulated gasoline with ethanol.
 - □ California Environmental Policy Council approves ethanol as a substitute for MTBE
- March 2002 Governor delays MTBE ban to January 1, 2004

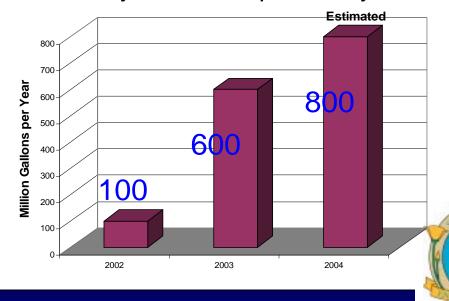


MTBE Phase-out and Ethanol Substitution

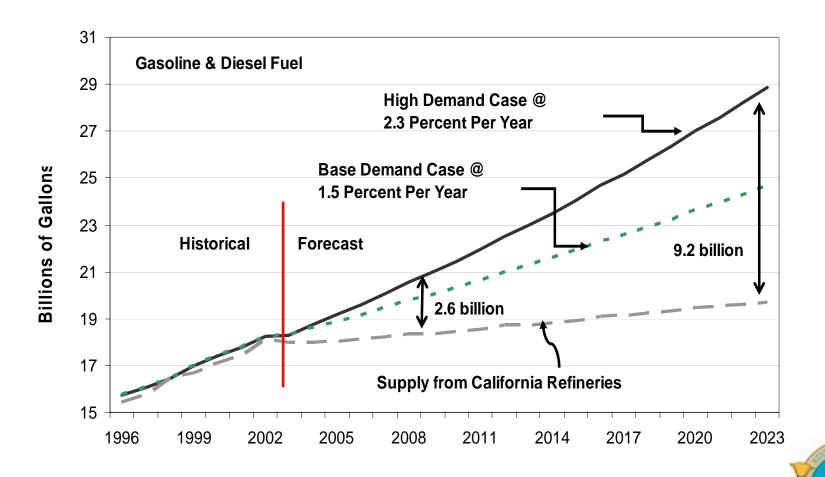
- In 2002 Union 76 (ConocoPhillips) offered California reformulated gasoline with ethanol (CaRFG3)
- Use of CaRFG2 (with MTBE) declined as refiners shifted production in late 2002 and 2003
- Over 60 terminals upgraded to store and blend ethanol into "CARBOB" at the rack

CaRFG2 completely phased-out by all oil companies by January

1, 2004



Transportation Fuel Supply and Demand



Policy Drivers - Energy Commission Transportation Fuel Goals

- Reduce Demand for on-road gasoline and diesel 15 % below the 2003 level by 2020 and maintain that level for the foreseeable future.
- 2. Increase the use of non-petroleum fuels to 20 % by 2020 and 30 % by 2030.

Source: 2003 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) – California Energy Commission



Opportunities for Greater Use of Biofuels in California

- Growing demand
- Adequate supplies of ethanol now
- Diverse agriculture sources and cellulosic wastes to make ethanol
- All gasoline vehicles capable of operating on E10
- Growing population of E-85 fuel flexible vehicles (FFVs)
- Ethanol/diesel blends
- Fuel cell applications
- Climate change benefits

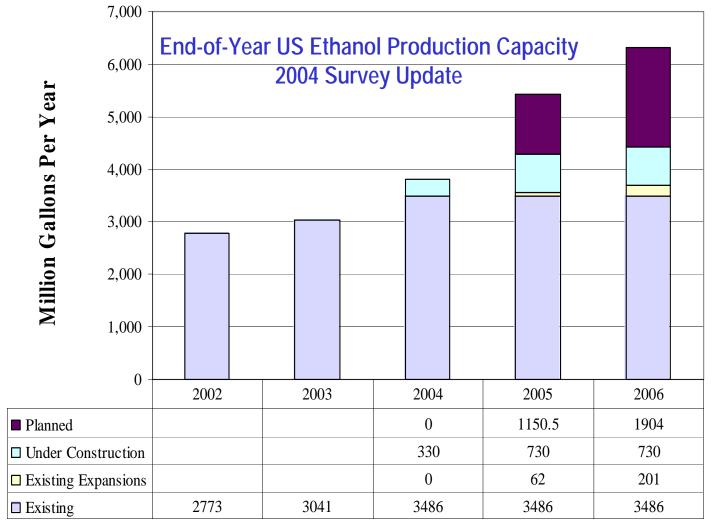


Alternative Fuel Working Groups

- Public/Private Collaboratives established to identify barriers and propose actions to achieve IEPR non-petroleum fuel use goals
 - □ Ethanol
 - □ Biodiesel
 - □ Propane
 - □ Hydrogen/electric
 - ☐ Gas-to-Liquids (GTLs)
 - □ Natural gas

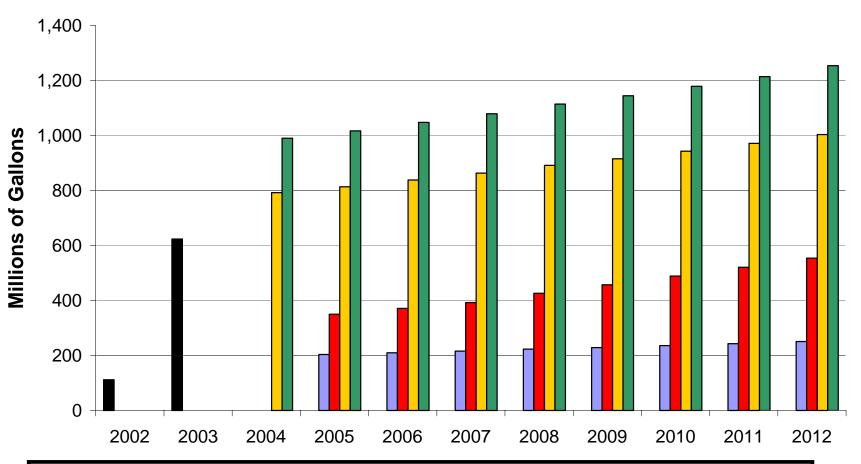


Ethanol Supply and Demand Outlook





Projected California Ethanol Use High Case Gasoline Demand - 3 Percent Per Annum



■ Historical Use □ CO Nonattainment & Maintenance ■ RFS Obligation □ 80 Percent of Market ■ Entire Market

Uncertainties and Challenges

- Federal Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS)?
- California's request for waiver from Clean Air Act oxygen requirements (refinery flexibility)
- VOC permeation emissions from hoses and fuel system components in vehicles
- NOx emissions may increase above 6% ethanol
- E- 85 availability for fleets and consumers
- Production of Fuel Flexible Vehicles (FFVs)
- Cost to commercialize biomass and biomass wastes-to-ethanol



For More Information

- California Energy Commission Websites at:
 - www.energy.ca.gov/ethanol
 - www.energy.ca.gov/pier/renew/ethanol
 - □ http://www.energy.ca.gov/2003_energypolicy/index.html
- Energy Commission Reports
 - □ 2003 Integrated Energy Policy Report (12/03)
 - □ Ethanol Fuel Incentives Applied in the U.S.- Reviewed from California's Perspective (1/04)
 - □ Ethanol Supply Outlook for California (10/03)
 - □ 2002 Update of the U.S. Ethanol Industry Production Capacity Outlook Report (7/02)
 - □ U.S. Ethanol Industry Capacity Outlook (8/01)
 - □ Cost and Benefits of a Biomass-to-Ethanol Production Industry in California (3/01)
 - □ Evaluation of Biomass-to-Ethanol Fuel Potential in California (12/99)
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